

# General Assembly 2 / GA2

## Agenda A

### Agenda: Promotion of sustainable economic growth and development in Africa

#### 0. Committee Introduction

General Assembly second committee which is the economic and financial committee is chaired by his excellency Mr. Sven Jurhenson of Estonia. It mainly deals with issues regarding economic growth and development such as macroeconomic policy questions; financing for development, sustainable development; humans settlements; globalization and interdependence; eradication of poverty; operational activities for development; agriculture development, food security and nutrition; information and communications technologies for development; and towards global partnerships. It manages similar issues with ECOSOC which is the Economic and Social Council. For more information, ECOSOC was established in 1945 as one of the six main organs of the United Nations. It conduces to advance the three dimension of sustainable development- economic, social and environmental. It is the central platform for fostering debate and innovative thinking, forging consensus on ways forward, and coordinating efforts to achieve internationally agreed goals. It is also responsible for the follow-up major UN conferences and summits.

#### 1. Background

Africa is the world's second-largest continent and also home to over 12 hundred billion people. Despite the fact that it has high potential to develop with its myriads of natural resources and cultural, whilst ecological prosperity, Africa is considered as one of the poorest continents in the world. African nations, such as Somalia, Malawi, Burundi, and Gambia are still suffering from military dictatorships, corruption, civil conflicts, low level of basic education and income distribution which lead to the deepening poverty and underdevelopment.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations have been continuously working with the African Union (AU) and other communities to aid the African countries. Currently, there are four major projects that the United Nations are promoting: a) Research for macroeconomic policy analysis and development, b) Confronting the interrelated issues of debt and development financing, c) Development Planning, d) Policies in favor of African Least Developed Countries (LDCs). With the help of the United Nations, there is a great possibility of development within African states, but the progression will be subtle and gradual. It is vital for United Nations to come out and push forward to resolve this problem as soon as possible.

#### 2. Major Issues

Sustainable economic growth is something that requires a manifold of different efforts in order to achieve, and is even hard to gain in well-established and wealthy countries. In the

case of Africa, where many issues apart from economic deprivation such as corruption, hygiene, crime etc. are existent at high rates, achieving economic growth, let alone it being sustainable, is an extremely burdensome challenge. Combined with the many other challenges within African countries, the following are some major issues to consider:

#### 1) Building Infrastructure

In order for any kind of development to take place, infrastructure-building is indeed a requirement, since it serves as the background for any healthy economy. Infrastructure refers to the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g., buildings, roads, and power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise. In general, infrastructure enables a better connection and accessibility, thereby powering businesses and creating further opportunities. In the context of Africa, not only will building basic facilities, such as schools, health clinics and other public facilities be facilitated, but there will be further protection from natural disasters, the supply of electrical power and water for the ensurance of basic human rights, and provide millions of people with jobs, working in the construction sector. To sum up, building basic infrastructure is essential for further, and sustained development for African countries, and thus is a major issue to consider throughout the debate under this agenda. With this issue, delegates should debate on how to come up with the funding to build such basic infrastructure, and how to build them so that countries will most efficiently take advantage of them in the future as well.

#### 2) Structural Transformation

Structural transformation – focusing on the development of different economic sectors with the advancement of time – is one issue that is in the middle of the strive for development within African countries. There are two sides to this issue: to decrease the agricultural sector and improve the manufacturing sector, or to increase the productivity of agriculture. In order to achieve full sustainability, it is inevitable that efforts to improve both sides need to be made, but there are doubts to this as well. For the argument that the manufacturing sector needs to be improved, there is the problem with providing funding to help build the sites of manufacturing, along with the environmental issues that follow after. Furthermore, although increasing the productivity of the agricultural sector is a more compelling solution, it has its shortcomings as well, due to the many competitors abroad, such as North America and Southeast Asia and the sustainability of relying solely on the agricultural sector in decades to come.

#### 3) Education

The low level of education in Africa is also a major detrimental factor to sustainable development, whether it be the provision, the low quality, or the accessibility to civilians. Thus, it is a major issue to consider. In 2017, millions of African children were left out of education, contributing the vicious cycle the countries have been stuck in. The families are needy of the children to work instead of getting an education, the children grow up without the skills to pursue a job and thus fall into poverty, and this cycle continues itself with the continuation of generations. Without sufficient and universal education provided to the people, the possibility of obtaining sustainable development is deprived in itself, in terms of the improvement in the quality of the labor force, a better civil society etc. Although the positive effects of education are well known, the process of building schools, supplying them with teachers, and providing the environment in which children can access them instead of working, has been an inefficient and insufficient one. Therefore in order for the committee to successfully deal with this issue, an approach to education is essential.

#### 4) Corruption

Although it may seem otherwise, political and economic issues are closely related. According to the the most recent Global Corruption Barometer for Africa, “18 out of 28 governments are seen as fully failing to address corruption by a large majority”, which shows how widespread corruption is in many African countries. Corruption has been proven to be one of the most detrimental factors to development, due to the misallocation of resources, low trust between the government and citizens, discouragement in the labor force, and the decreased productivity because of these factors. Furthermore, corruption is not something existent solely within the government. It is a widespread phenomenon, the local police forces that are highly susceptible to bribery, it existent among everyone, regardless of their socioeconomic status. Corruption being a problem that is hard to solve even in well-developed countries, getting rid of corruption in African countries is one of the hardest problems to resolve. An approach to increase transparency in elections as well as other government decision-making processes in general should be made in order to achieve full sustainability.

As observed above, achieving economic sustainability requires more than a sole focus on the economic sector. Rather, an effort to look at the big picture of the society as a whole, and the factors that deter development fundamentally should be the focus. Through the simultaneous development of various sectors of the society at once, a more balanced development will take place, thus bringing the African countries closer to sustainable economic development.

### 3. Previous Actions

#### I. Implementing Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals or the extended version of MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) – one of the biggest reason why African nations decided to implement SDGs was that they failed fully implementing MDGs – are intergovernmental organization to end worldwide poverty, protect the world and provide people peace as well as prosperity. There are mainly 17 goals, and they build on the success of the MDGs while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace, and justice, among other priorities. Currently, Sustainable Development Goals are implemented in Angola, Ethiopia, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Madagascar, Togo, Liberia, Cabo Verde, and in Mauritania. Fortunately, in Togo, by implementing it, the government centered SDGs at the center of its national development planning processes – one of the them are creating plans, policies and programs. This further brought them promotion to economic growth – higher rate of employment rate.

#### II. The African Development Bank Group

- 1) In 2010, the New Partnership for the African Development Bank, the African Union Commission (AUC) launched the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA). PIDA addressed Africa’s 4 main sectors that Africa should prioritize: Energy, Transportation, Water and sanitation, and communication technology. These four sectors also affected the Bank’s operation in several of ways:
  - a) Renewable Energy Sources

- i) By investing more in the renewable resources, it brought huge benefit to pre-urban and rural areas, and the productivity of all of the corporations increased.
  - (1) In 2014, Tunisia, a Gas Pipeline project was supported by the Bank and 1000 people were employed in the beginning and hired extra 102 people during its operation, (AfDb, 2015).
  - (2) In 2015, the Bank launched a “New Deal for Energy in Africa” to solve Africa’s huge energy gap between them and the world. The main goal of the project is to supplement the gap by 2025.
- b) Transportation
  - i) In 2012, the African Development Bank suggested the establishment of new infrastructure delivery vehicle, Africa50

#### **4. Possible Actions & Solutions**

##### **1. Facilitating the tourism in Africa**

Tourism, as an economic activity composed of multiple independent services and goods, is difficult to define. According to UNWTO, “ tourism is defined as the activities of persons indentified as visitors. A visitor is someone who is making a visit to a main destination outside his/her usual environment for less than a year for any main purpose [including] holidays, leisure and recreation, business, health, education or other purposes. [...] This scope is much wider than the traditional perception of tourists, which included only those traveling for leisure.”(United Nations and UNWTO, 2010).

The tourism sector has been praised for its capacity to stimulate economic growth through the creation of jobs and by attracting investment and fostering entrepreneurship, while also contributing, if properly harnessed, to preservation of ecosystem and biodiversity, protection of cultural heritage and promotion of empowerment of local communities.

Tourism can be an important contributor to economic development for several reasons.

First, tourism can promote economic diversification and structural transformation in Africa, with linkages between tourism and other productive sectors playing a fundamental role in this regard. To unlock the potential of intersectoral linkages to contribute to structural transformation, cross-sectoral issues need to be aligned with, and integrated into, policy frameworks at the national, regional and continental levels.

Second, tourism is critical to the continent’s inclusive growth and can play an important role in the global fight to reduce poverty and achieve the sustainable development goals. Beyond generating economic benefits and boosting productive capacities, tourism has the potential to foster inclusion by creating employment opportunities among vulnerable groups such as the poor, women and youth.

Third, continental and intraregional tourism in Africa is increasing and offers opportunities for economic and export diversification if its potential is exploited at the national and regional levels. African countries would benefit if they made further progress with the free movement of persons, currency convertibility and liberalizing air transport services. This would facilitate greater access to tourism destinations and boost the competitiveness of destinations. It also requires regional economic communities and countries to comprehensively plan for intraregional and continental tourism.

Fourth, peace is essential for tourism, and the development of tourism can foster peace. African countries with tourism potential should implement policies that strengthen the sector as these policies will contribute to both peace and development.

## 2. Developing Africa's agriculture

Africa is also home to 60% of the world's uncultivated arable land, so agriculture has a huge potential role in sustaining Africa's good overall performance of the last 15 years. Agriculture is also crucial considering around 70% of the poor are still in rural.

Most African countries need to raise agriculture productivity significantly to achieve widely distributed economic gains. It will not be enough to increase yields per hectare, but rather, a multiplicity of other policy interventions are needed, including lowering transport costs, expanding credit in rural areas, and making reliable energy available to agriculture producers.

The goal must be to have sustainable and substantial productivity gains to have high economic growth rates, become more economically inclusive create jobs for youth, and reduce poverty. The right strategy must focus on smallholder farmers, key geographies, staple crops and livestock, the adoption of key technologies and practices, and developing comprehensive regional food systems.

The entire agri-food system is important not just supply of production. A holistic approach requires actions comprising natural resources, social networks, and diversity in genetic resources and farming techniques in addition to effective governance.

There are pitfalls in following rigidly general prescriptions when pursuing higher yields and productivity in the African agriculture sector. Successful interventions must take into account heterogeneity on the ground and should be tested before being widely applied. While agriculture is crucial to keep economies moving forward, a dynamic manufacturing sector is also a must. There should be some ways to make Africa participate in global supply chains.

## 5. Definition of Key Terms

### Sustainable Economic Development

Under the World Commission on Environment and Development, sustainable development has been defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". To bring this concept to economic terms, this would mean that although there should be sufficient economic development to "meet the needs" of the people, the process of attaining this development should not harm or deplete the environment and resources to an extent where future generations are unable to pursue at least similar rates of economic development.

### UN MDGs (Millennium Development Goals)

The Millennium Development Goals, set under the United Nations is consisted of mainly eight goals that "range from halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education," in which the aim was to achieve by the year 2015. After the MDG era has expired, the UN has moved on to the newly set, 16-goal UN SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), to make the effects of the MDGs long-lasting. The MDGs have "galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world's poorest", and is still taking massive effect to this day.

### Holistic Approach

A holistic approach may refer to a multifold of things. In general, it is the approach relating to or concerned with complete systems rather than with the analysis of, treatment of, or dissection into parts. In the context of sustainable development in Africa, this general meaning would apply. However, in the context of medicine, holistic medicine is what attempts to treat both the mind and the body. Holistic ecology, on another hand, views humans and the environment as a single system.

## **6. Affiliated Documents & Organizations**

### African Union (AU)

Formed on basis of the Government of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), and first launched in 2002 under the Durban Summit, the African Union has been at the center of integration and cooperation of the African countries ever since. With the purpose of achieving “An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in global arena”, the AU has been setting and achieving goals such as “defending the sovereignty and independence of the member states, improving the political and socio-economic integration of the continent, promoting peace, security, and stability on the continent” etc. Although there have been doubts concerning the real effectiveness of the AU, its contribution to bringing Africa to its current state is unquestionable.

### African Development Bank (AfDB)

Unlike the African Union that focuses on all aspects of development in Africa, the African Development Bank focuses specifically on achieving “sustainable economic development and social progress in its regional member countries”. The group aids countries in allocating “resources for investment in regional member states”, and provides aid in setting public policy in order to fulfill this objective, and is one of the biggest contemporary contributors to the development of African states.

## **7. Critical Questions**

- How can efforts to aid African countries be more efficiently organized/managed?
- How do we make sure the financial assistance provided to African countries are used for their rightful purpose?
- How can we make development sustainable, instead of a short-term positive effect incurred due to the aid provided by other countries?
- How can we avoid harming the environment in the process of achieving development?
- How can the money to build basic infrastructure be prepared?
- How do we build infrastructure so that the African countries can most efficiently take advantage of them?
- How can the money to develop other economic sectors (such as facilities needed for the manufacturing sector) within African countries be prepared?

- How can the efficiency in agriculture be improved?
- How do we prepare the funding for building schools in Africa?

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# General Assembly 2 / GA2

## Agenda B

### Agenda: Substantive actions in combating international tax evasion

#### 0. Committee Introduction

General Assembly second committee which is the economic and financial committee is chaired by his excellency Mr. Sven Jurhenson of Estonia. It mainly deals with issues regarding economic growth and development such as macroeconomic policy questions; financing for development, sustainable development; humans settlements; globalization and interdependence; eradication of poverty; operational activities for development; agriculture development, food security and nutrition; information and communications technologies for development; and towards global partnerships. It manages similar issues with ECOSOC which is the Economic and Social Council. For more information, ECOSOC was established in 1945 as one of the six main organs of the United Nations. It conduces to advance the three dimension of sustainable development– economic, social and environmental. It is the central platform for fostering debate and innovative thinking, forging consensus on ways forward, and coordinating efforts to achieve internationally agreed goals. It is also responsible for the follow-up major UN conferences and summits.

#### 1. Background

“Tax evasion” also known as “Tax Avoidance” is defined as “a crime in which an individual or entity intentionally underpays, or avoids paying, taxes,” (Legal Dictionary, 2017). Even though it is the citizens’ duty to pay tax return every year, many people use fraudulent technology or other strategies to minimize their taxes while increasing their profit. In this agenda, the committee will focus on seeking solutions to the cases of combating international tax evasion that creates serious problems of the contemporary international society.

Problems related to taxation have been taking place for the past few centuries, and the United Nations along with other international organizations came up with resolutions, such as creating a code of conduct on Cooperation in Combating International Tax evasion or enforcing the existent law. However, the problems seem to get worse annually. Unfortunately, the crisis of tax evasion is interfering on all levels of taxation. Mainly, direct tax and indirect tax. This causes detrimental effects to the state, society and to the nation. Since taxes are closely related to economic activities, it influences economic development, transformation, and growth. In addition, taxation often creates an invisible bridge between the rich and the poor. Despite these tremendous aftermaths, there is no sign of the incident decreasing, but rather the opposite is taking place today.

In order to stop people from deceiving the government with the amount of tax money, it is an exigent matter for the community of nations to implement harsher law and start the rehabilitation concerning the after-effects caused by tax evasion.

## **2. Major Issues**

Solving the problem of tax evasion is indeed more important for developing states when compared to well-developed nations, with the magnified gap between the rich and the poor that most of the developing countries possess. Generally, these countries are bound to be more corrupt, thus facilitating the process of tax evasion, and since the country in general is of low income, the impacts and the opportunity costs of tax evasions end up being much higher than already well-established countries. Putting these issues into consideration, the following are some major issues to focus on:

### **1) Making Tax Systems Less Complicated**

Doing taxes is bound to be a tedious, and for some, even a rigorous task. Although this not apply to all countries around the globe, many countries have tax systems in which the citizens themselves have to calculate the taxes they have to pay themselves, although the government organizations of the nation have the capability of calculating them for the people. For instance, in the US, the federal government's revenue service has a hold of all of the economic interactions of the citizens of the nation, thereby has the capacity to calculate the taxes for the people. However, due to many complications such as the lobbying of tax pre-payers and conservatives this system has not been implemented so far. There have been various studies in the past that proved that simpler tax systems contribute to declining the rate of tax evasion, with one even proving that "Many developing countries had been able to significantly improve their tax-to-GDP (gross domestic product) ratio" through this. This means that in developing countries, the less the general public pays taxes, the stronger the negative impact on the economy. Although it is true that the tax evasion of multinational corporations are greatly impactful, this does not beat the entire population. As the agenda for this committee is not limited to multinational corporations, this issue is one to focus on. Thus delegates will have to discuss ways to not only make the tax systems themselves less complicated, but also strive to create the basis for this, such as ways for the governments to have full access to the financial transactions of their people, and to have more control over the countries' firms in the context of tax imposition on their consumers.

### **2) Closing International Gaps**

Tax evasion most frequently happens, and is most impactful amongst multinational companies, and their crimes have been proven to "flourish in international gaps", due to the lack of exchange of information between states. With flaws and weaknesses in the calculation of foreign earned income, foreign housing, foreign tax cuts, foreign tax credits, foreign trust requirements etc., these international gaps are formed, and tax evaders often utilize these holes to easily get around their duties. Due to active efforts under international organizations such as the International Revenue Service (IRS), these gaps have been reducing greatly, but further understandings and communications need to be established between nations in order to more efficiently eradicate such gaps. Without discussion on how to facilitate the cooperation between nations, along with other solutions, a big part of the problem with tax evasion will not be resolved.

### **3) Aggressive Multinational Firms**

The economy is unarguably one of the most important parts of a nation, thus is highly regarded under the government. In the modern, globalized world multinational corporations often lead, not to mention control the entire flow of the nation's economy, thus the practice of "going easy" for the multinational corporations is found commonly among governments. Although it is understandable that these firms contribute greatly to the economy, such practices are causing them to become more aggressive and increasingly disobedient to the law. This goes to the extent in which they slip out of the control of the government, and eventually even overpowering it. With this, the rate of tax evasions increase exponentially, and this kind of problem, once again, incurs a much higher opportunity cost when it comes to developing countries, when compared to developed nations. Therefore, ways to get both control over the firms, as well as avoiding tax evasions, will need to be discussed upon the committee.

Eradicating tax evasion as a whole is something that requires a long period of time, and continuous efforts as well. Considering the many loop-holes and flaws in the contemporary system of many countries, joint efforts will have to be made to ultimately achieve this goal.

### **3. Previous Actions**

- I. Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (AEOI)
  - A. The Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information was first created by the OECD. This enabled the governments to gain information from the banks, corporations, individual business, and tax agencies and then automatically exchange the information with other governments. By implementing the act, the whole UN nations will be able to detect the tax evasion more easily.
- II. Action plan on base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS)
  - A. According to the BEPS, in order to lessen the number of tax avoiding incident, all nations should create agreed international rules that are straightforward, giving certainty to both government and businesses - this further shows that international law is a key pillar in supporting the growth of global economy. There are 4 actions that OECD has been instrumenting : 1. Establishing international consent of business income taxation 2. Restoring the benefits of international standards 3. Confirming transparency while promoting increased certainty 4. From agreed policies to tax rules: the need for a swift implementation of the measures.

### **4. Possible Actions & Solutions**

- 1. Simplifying the tax rules or policies

In each countries, they have their own tax laws and policies. When trading with other countries, they should follow each other's laws. However, since it is complex and complicated, it is not easy to understand. In addition, tax laws have many conditions. For example in United States of America, federal tax rules span about 7,5000 pages today.

However, for effective trading and paying taxes, there should be simpler rules regarding taxes.

## 2. Making a global standard of corporate tax rate

Since the world is getting more and more globalized, there is a increasing of multinational corporations and organizations. And the conception of headquarter and branches became important. By using branches as their own strategies, the number of tax evasion is increasing. For more explanation, Apple can be one of that corporation. Apple is mainly based on Unites States of America and generally they should pay their taxes in America. However, Apple is now paying their taxes is Ireland which is located in Europe. This is not the only problem of Apple. Many multinational corporations and organizations are seeking for countries that have lower corporate tax rate. When you see the graph below, each countries have different corporate tax rate. And the gap between those countries are not small.

Uzbekistan	7.5%	Asia	United Arab Emirates	55%	Asia
Turkmenistan	8%	Asia	Comoros	50%	Africa
Hungary	9%	Europe	Puerto Rico	39%	North America
Montenegro	9%	Europe	United States	38.91%	North America
Andorra	10%	Europe	Suriname	36%	South America
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10%	Europe	Argentina	35%	South America
Bulgaria	10%	Europe	Chad	35%	Africa
Gibraltar	10%	Europe	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	35%	Africa
Kosovo, Republic of	10%	Europe	Equatorial Guinea	35%	Africa
Kyrgyzstan	10%	Asia	Guam	35%	Oceania

Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	10%	Europe	Guinea	35%	Africa
Paraguay	10%	South America	Kiribati	35%	Oceania
Qatar	10%	Asia	Malta	35%	Europe
Timor-Leste	10%	Asia	Northern Mariana Islands	35%	Oceania
Macao	12%	Asia	Sudan	35%	Africa
Moldova, Republic Of	12%	Europe	Virgin Islands, U.S.	35%	North America
Oman	12%	Asia	Zambia	35%	Africa
Cyprus	12.5%	Europe	India	34.61%	Asia
Ireland	12.5%	Europe	Saint Maarten	34.5%	North America
			France	34.43%	Europe

There is a gap up to 42.5%. Because of this reason, the number of tax evasion keeps increasing. To solve this problem, there should be global standard of corporate tax rate. However, United Nations cannot force to make this and since it is related with each country interests, there must be further discussion about this.

## 5. Definition of Key Terms

### Tax Evasion

Unlike Tax Avoidance, where it is a legitimate act to deduce the tax money (Work Opportunity Tax Credit), tax evasion is an illegal practice of not paying or underpaying the tax in a way such like, not reporting accurate income rate.

### Opportunity Cost

Opportunity cost refers to the loss of potential gain from other alternatives when one alternative is chosen. In other words, when choosing a certain option, the next best option is not being chosen, and the value of that next best option is therefore lost.

### International Tax Loopholes

Loopholes, in general, refer to the technicalities that allow individuals or businesses to avoid the scope of law or restriction without directly violating the law. This, of course is widely utilized in tax evasions, as they provide ways for individuals and companies to remove income or assets from taxable situations into ones with lower taxes or none at all. These loopholes are most prevalent in complex business deals involving tax issues, political issues and legal statutes. They can be found within contract details, building codes, tax codes, among others.

### BEPS (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting)

“Base Erosion and Profit Shifting” refers to the type of tax planning strategies put to use by the multinational firms. To increase their own pure profits, the multinational corporations mismatches the tax rules to arbitrarily shift profits to “no-tax locations” where there is no economic activity.

### General Anti-Avoidance Rules (GAARs)

“General Anti-Avoidance Rules” is a rule that broadly puts into practice to all types of business dealing and bargains intended to avoid, deduce the tax in an inappropriate manner.

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### Money Laundering

Money laundering in general means the process in which the ‘*criminals*’ disguise their illegal money and pretend as if it were originally derived from a legitimate source.

## **6. Affiliated Documents & Organizations**

- ECOSOC Resolution 2010/31
  - The resolution encouraging all nations to enhance their technologies to the means of stepping stone to prevent further international tax evasion.
- United Nations Handbook on selected issue of developing countries
  - The handbook contains brief history of acts and policies made by the myriads of organizations to prevent international tax evasion, including OECD BEPS, Commissionaire agreement, General Anti-Avoidance Rules.
- World Bank Discussion Paper on the excess burden of Tax Evasion
  - The discussion paper provides 18 types of conditions (formula), that can estimate the rate of tax evasion rate.

## **7. Critical Questions**

- How can we aid nations in making tax systems less complicated?
- What are methods to close “international gaps” in tax evasion?
- How can we facilitate cooperation between countries in terms of tax evasion?

- How can we convince nations to share informations about taxes in their nations?
- How can we prevent multinational corporations from overpowering the government, especially in developing nations?

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